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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917.

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Two tablespoonsful to a gallon of water for washing
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

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THE FUTURE OF THE EMPIRE.

THE VIEWS OF GENERAL SMUTS.

LONDON, May 15.
General Smuts was the guest of the Members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons at a banquet which took place in the Royal Gallery and over which Lord French presided.

General Smuts said: The spirit of comradeship on the battlefields of Europe is more powerful than any instrument the Government could invent. Our Commonwealth would go to pieces if its world-wide communications were not maintained.

Germany, for the last thirty years, had settled everywhere in those communications and the day would have come when the Empire would have been jeopardised by the cutting of these communications. Now the world outside of Europe had been cleared of the enemy and we had almost providentially been brought to a position that we could consider the future problem as a whole.

General Smuts said he hoped, when the time for settlement came, that we would remember not merely Central Europe, but the whole of the British Empire. He did not wish the Empire to have fought in vain. We did not fight for material gain nor for territory, but for our future security.

But the difficult question of future constitutional relations and readjustment within the Empire remained. "We are not an Empire in the German sense," he said, "but a system of nations, almost sovereign and almost independent. We are rather a Commonwealth than an Empire and its future government is an entirely new problem. The system of the United States would not work and we do not want to standardise the nations of the Empire. The only solution is supplied by our traditions of freedom and self-government. There are two potent factors on which we must rely. The first is, hereditary Kingship. You cannot make a republic of this country or of the British Commonwealth of nations because you would have to elect a President, not merely here but everywhere in the Empire; in India and in the Dominions; and here you would be confronted with an absolutely insoluble problem. Let us be thankful for the mercies we have in a Kingship which is really not very different from a hereditary republic. I should not be surprised if the time came, when our Royal Princes, instead of getting consorts from the Princelings of Europe, will seek consorts in the outlying portions of the Empire. (Laughter and cheers.)

After commenting on the present system of Imperial conferences as not being completely successful, General Smuts suggested the convoking of the more important rulers of the Empire, once a year to lay down a common policy.

Diplomatic finesse was not understood in the Dominions, and if our foreign policy was going to rest on the whole Empire, it must be simpler and more intelligible. Nobody disputed the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament which would be always the senior partner. It might be said that hereditary Kingship and common council at the head of affairs was insufficient to keep the whole system together. He disagreed with that. (Cheers.) If we were true to our traditions we could exercise far greater and more beneficial influence upon history and mankind than ever. It would depend largely on us whether, in the present struggle, the great prize was achieved or whether the world would again be plunged in disaster. The prize was within our grasp. If we had the strength and soul to see the thing through, we could win.

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RUSSIA.

FOREIGN MINISTER OF RUSSIA
RESIGNS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.
M. Miliukoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.
The three cardinal points on which the Government, the Executive Committee of the Duma, and the Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are agreed are: First, The unity of the fronts with the Allies; second, Full confidence that the revolutionary Democracy is reconstructed in the Cabinet; and third, The plenitude of the powers of the Government.

MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, May 16.
An official despatch from Mesopotamia states that although there have been no important operations this month, we have taken 136 prisoners.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 15.
Silver is featureless.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HINDENBURG LINE.

BRITISH GAINS MAINTAINED.

LONDON, May 15.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Further details of the fighting this morning show that the enemy deliberately attempted, by four strong concerted attacks, powerfully supported by artillery, to drive us out of Bullecourt and the section of the Hindenburg line eastward of the village. The first attack temporarily gained a foothold in our trenches on the right flank position of the Hindenburg line, but our counter-attack immediately ejected the enemy, who left 230 killed and wounded.

The artillery dispersed a simultaneous attack on the left flank, and repulsed the third attack on the north-eastern corner of Bullecourt. The fourth attack, which was delivered from the south and south-east, drove back our posts in the western portion of the village, a hundred yards. The enemy's losses were heavy.

Hostile artillery activity was heavy at Scarpe.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down and another was driven down. Two of ours are missing.

FRENCH ARTILLERY STILL ACTIVE.

LONDON, May 15.
A French communiqué says:—The artillery struggle continued in different sectors.

It is confirmed that the enemy sustained heavy losses in yesterday's attacks.

ITALIAN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 15.
An Italian official report states:—There was an intense artillery duel between Tolmino and the sea. Our raids led to considerable progress on the slopes of Montebello and the hills eastward of Gorizia and at Vertebiano.



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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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"HONGKONG."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 18th May, 1917, at 10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Comprising—
Tungce Silk, Holland, White Drill, Dress Materials, Alpaca, Blue and White Serge, Towels, a number of really made Dresses, Canvas Shoes, etc., etc.

Also

A few Sun Hats and a number of New Carpets.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1784

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 18th May, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A NUMBER OF

CARPETS AND RUGS.

Various Colours and Sizes.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 16, 1917. 1791

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 22nd May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND

BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

etc., etc.

As follows:—

Upholstered Sofas, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Blackwood and Teakwood Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, and Occasional Tables, etc.

Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a Sundery of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, Two Perambulators.

One Yacht Typewriter, Carpets (New and second hand), 1 American Ice Chest and One Enamelled Bath.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 16, 1917. 1799

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

Also

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF Brass Flower Vases, Jardinières, Vases with Stands, Candlesticks, Buddha's, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Kinkosan Sakkuma Vases, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Jardinières with Stands, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

And

A FEW LOTS OF GLASSWARE

Comprising—
Table Glasses, Decanters, Glass Jars, Fruit Dishes, Ice Cream Plates, Ice Pitchers, Water Jugs, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Inspection solicited.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 12, 1917. 1700

TRUTH ABOUT

RHEUMATISM

One mistake which people make about Rheumatism is to think of it as something that comes back. But it is not the damp which causes rheumatism. All that damp and cold can do is to wake up the rheumatic poison which was there in the blood all the time. If you want to overcome rheumatism, or to avoid it, you must get rid of the poison. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people make rich, pure blood, and throw out the poisonous matter that causes rheumatism. This they do not by weakening or purging, but by acting as a tonic and a blood builder.

You will only have yourself to blame for your disappointments if you accept any other pills or substitutes at a shop, expecting them to do what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for thousands of rheumatic sufferers. The genuine are obtainable from all good chemists, and cost free one bottle \$1.00, six bottles \$5.00, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Seaboard Road, Shanghai.

FREE—"The Blood and its Work" will tell you how to keep in good health. Send a post card for a copy to the above address.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the Sale by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of C.B.W. LAND above Brown Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Boundaries (approximate)

Area (approximate)

Contents (approximate)

Improvements (approximate)

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Terms of sale (approximate)

Notes (approximate)

Remarks (approximate)

Signature (approximate)

Date (approximate)

Place (approximate)

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GENERAL SMUTS.

COINCIDENCE AND CONTRASTS.

During the Boer War General Smuts fell into an English trap. While reconnoitring with a small body of men, he attempted to pass a narrow defile. English soldiers were concealed there. They held fire till the Boers were within a few dozen yards. All the Boers were hit with the exception of General Smuts himself, and he had his horse shot under him.

"I am not aware," says Mr. Levi, "whether he can fully explain how he managed to escape at all, but escape he did."

Mark the sequel! It is an indication of the twists destiny has wrought in the life of this remarkable man.

With the English forces was an officer named Hughes, who, strangely enough, was in command of a search party that examined Mr. Smuts' house when Pretoria was occupied. Still more strangely, the same gentleman, who had meanwhile become Colonel Hughes, was one of the two staff officers who saw General Smuts off on the little platform at Irene when he boarded the special train that took him and his staff to East Africa, early in 1916.

At the beginning of his political career nobody would have supposed "Jan" Smuts could ever become a soldier and a leader of soldiers. He had returned to his native land with honours from Cambridge and the English law. He had lectured South African legal questions, and had made his voice heard in politics.

Imagine a pale-faced, tremendously serious-looking young man, who appeared much older than he really was, owing to his thinness; given to holding converse with the pavement, always in thought, and seemingly taking no notice of what went on around him, with high cheekbones and the hungry look that betokens the man whose mind is grappling with many problems, prominent among which, no doubt, was the question why his energy could not find adequate outlet.

The old theory that genius is an esoteric profession would have found it difficult to explain the military success of General Smuts. It might have had recourse to the fact that he had been brought up on a farm, and doubtless in learning farming had developed an instinct for strategy, for the life of the land, which is so useful to a soldier.

Mr. Levi tells us more of "Jan" Smuts as a politician, a statesman, a reader, a family man, a thinker, and a character than as a general. But he informs us by many examples of his hero's strength of will and method of overcoming difficulties. One of the most striking is General Smuts's exploit with the Transvaal and the Boers when Lord Roberts was advancing on Pretoria.

The moment of enforced surrender drew near. The State's assets were in danger. The National Bank politely refused to yield them, as General Smuts, though State Attorney, had no legal authority.

It was a position in which the weak man would fail. The State Attorney, not being a weak man, took matters into his own hands. He plainly intimated to the responsible bankers that the time for formalities had gone by, and that unless his demands were complied with, he would use force.

The assets were rescued, but a power of organisation was necessary to get them away.

Mr. Levi deals with the recent rebellion in some detail. Byers, he explains, wanted passive, but armed, resistance; the Wet, fiery and impetuous, was for meeting the loyal population and pushing through to Maritz over every obstacle. The force what General Smuts did not do—the difference between this and the Boer war made by the presence of many motor-cars in the country. Nor did he allow for the extension of railways.

Byers played the part of Hamlet in the rebellion tragedy. It was one for which he was well cast.

De la Rey, thinks Mr. Levi, was in two minds until the hour of his death, although, he adds, there can be little doubt that his expected presence at the Potchefstroom camp was not likely to be productive of much good.

Few English people realise what his firmness in the rebellion cost General Smuts. Many hours could not forget the execution of Byers. They did not see why he should have been the only man to die, and were not convinced by General Smuts's spirited vindication of his own conduct. During the general election General Smuts was pelted more than once with rotten eggs, tomatoes, and other missiles. At Johannesburg he was in danger of getting hurt.

It was about this time that he made a confession to Mr. Levi.

Somehow the failure of my own career had come up. "Do not complain," he said brusquely. "You have enough to eat. You have no one whose fate depends on you. You have thought to call your own, and a certain amount of leisure. Look at me. Thousands I suppose, envy me my place and power. Yet what are they? My own people curse me; to tens of thousands my name is a byword. Be satisfied!"

The words were uttered in a moment of melancholy, but this book makes one understand the feeling of the man who uttered them. A scholar devoted to philosophy, a husband and father in love with his family, the owner of a temperance, to which quiet, and leisure are delectable—how should he not grow weary of the strife of politics and the battles of the warrior?

His patriotic devotion to South Africa, his loyalty to Britain, shine the brighter for the conquest of his predilections.

ELECTORAL REFORM REPORT.

MAJORITY FOR A "MEASURE" OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

20 AND 25 THE AGES PREFERRED.

A telegram yesterday stated that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has introduced a Bill embodying all the recommendations of the Speaker's Electoral Reform Conference.

A White Paper was issued on January 30 giving the text of a letter addressed to the Prime Minister by the Speaker of the House of Commons on the subject of the Conference on Electoral Reform, which had just concluded its deliberations. The letter is dated January 27. The resolutions arrived at by the Conference are set out in detail.

It is worth while emphasising as the outset certain recommendations which are now given in detail in the report. First, with regard to women's suffrage. The position of the Conference on this important subject is defined in the following:

The Conference decided by a majority that some measure of woman suffrage should be conferred. A majority of the Conference was also of opinion that if Parliament should decide to accept the principle, the most practical form would be to confer the vote in the terms of the following resolution:—

Any woman on the Local Government Register who has attained a specified age, and the wife of any man who is on that register, if she has attained that age, shall be entitled to be registered and to vote as a Parliamentary elector. Various ages were discussed, of which 20 and 25 received most favour. The Conference further resolved that if Parliament decides to enfranchise women, a woman of the specified age, who is a graduate of any University having Parliamentary representation, shall be entitled to vote as a University elector.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

The Conference recommends a population of 70,000 as the standard unit for each member. The following important recommendations are made on this subject:—

A county or borough (other than the City of London) with a population of less than 50,000, shall cease to have separate representation.

A county or borough with a population of 50,000, but less than 70,000, shall continue to have separate representation.

A municipal borough or urban district with a population not less than 70,000 shall become a separate Parliamentary borough.

A county or borough at present returning two members shall not lose a member if the defeat in the population is 20,000 or less.

A member shall be given for 70,000 and for every multiple of 70,000 and an additional member for any remainder which is not less than 50,000.

BOROUGH BOUNDARIES.

It is recommended that the boundaries of Parliamentary constituencies shall as far as practicable coincide with the boundaries of administrative areas. The City of London to continue, as at present, to return two members.

Existing boroughs entitled to return two members shall not be divided.

Where there are contiguous boroughs, which, if formed into a single constituency, would be entitled to not less than three nor more than five members, the Boundary Commissioners to unite such boroughs into a single constituency.

The Boundary Commissioners to segregate as far as possible adjacent constituencies within any county.

Where an ancient Parliamentary borough loses its representation the county division in which the borough becomes merged shall be named after the merged borough.

ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTIONS.

The qualifying period for registration as a Parliamentary elector shall be reduced to six months.

There shall be a revision of the register every six months.

The qualifying period shall be six months prior to January 15 and July 15 in each year.

The time between the preparation and coming into force of the register shall be shortened.

In England and Wales a registration officer shall be appointed in every county and borough who shall be in the case of a county, the clerk of the County Council, and, in the case of a borough, the town clerk.

An appeal from the decision of the registration officer shall lie to the County Court.

In the opinion of the Conference, the cost of registration should be a charge upon the local rates, subject to a contribution of one half to be made by the State.

REPORT OF THE FRANCHISE.

Every person of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity who for the qualifying period has resided in any premises, or has occupied for the purpose of his business, profession, or trade any premises of a clear yearly value of not less than £10, shall be entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector.

The qualification to be registered as a Parliamentary elector shall not be lost by removal to different premises within the same constituency, or from one con-

stituency to another in the same borough or county (including the administrative county of London), or to different premises in a contiguous county or borough.

PLURAL VOTING.

A person shall not vote at a General Election in more than one constituency. Provided that a person shall be entitled to one additional vote in another constituency in respect of the occupant of his business premises, or in respect of any qualification, he may have as a university voter.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

It shall be the duty of the Registration Officer to ascertain as far as possible, the names and addresses of all persons of full age, who ordinarily reside in his area, but who are serving in His Majesty's Forces, and such person shall be qualified to be registered and to vote as Parliamentary elector within that area.

In the case of a person who has served in His Majesty's Forces during any part of the qualifying period, residence in a constituency for one month immediately preceding January 15 or July 15, as the case may be, shall be a sufficient qualification.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

A constituency entitled to return more than five members shall be divided into two or more constituencies, each returning not less than three nor more than five members. The election in any such constituency shall be held on the principle of proportional representation and each elector shall have one transferable vote.

For the purposes of this rule the Metropolitan (excluding the City of London) shall be treated as a single area and divided into constituencies, returning not less than three nor more than five members.

ALL ELECTIONS OF ONE DAY.

At a General Election all polls shall be held on one day. All nominations shall take place on one day. There shall be an interval of eight days between the day of nomination and the day of poll.

Returning officers' charges shall be paid by the State, on a scale to be fixed by the Treasury.

The duties of returning officer in England and Wales shall be discharged by a deputy returning officer, who shall be in the case of a county, the clerk to the council, and in the case of a borough, the town clerk.

COST OF ELECTIONS.

Every candidate at the election of an M. P. for any county or borough shall, on nomination, deposit £150. In order to discourage fanciful candidates it is provided that a candidate who does not poll one-eighth of the voting strength of the constituency shall forfeit this deposit to the Treasury.

The following maximum scale of expenses shall be substituted for the maximum scale contained in the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1906:

Sevenpence per elector in a county, 5d. per elector in a borough other than a borough returning three or more members; 4d. per elector in a borough returning three or more members.



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THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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TELEPHONE NO. 616.

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A EUROPEAN ENGINEER for H.M. Tug—Rate of Pay \$7.00 per day for seven days per week. Apply to—

CHIEF ENGINEER, H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong, May 17, 1917. 1802

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Nicely furnished SUITE OF ROOMS, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, with board, best location. Apply—

ROGATE & HARTING, Hongkong, May 17, 1917. 1803

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Bazaar and extra Hazardous Goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, May 23rd, at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after May 24th, 1917 will be subject to suit. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for counter-signature.
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent,
Hongkong, May 17, 1917. 1806

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
10 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
11 a.m.—China Borneo Co's. Meeting.

General Memoranda

SATURDAY, May 19—
Interpret Rifle Shooting at King's Park, Kowloon.
8.30 p.m.—Assault at Arms on Volunteer Parade Ground.

MONDAY, May 21—
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at F.W.D.
Election of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board.

WEDNESDAY, May 23—
6.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Royal H.K. Golf Club.

THURSDAY, May 24—
Empire Day.
8.30 p.m.—Assault at Arms on Volunteer Parade Ground.

FRIDAY, May 25—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Towels, Napery, Brass and Glass Ware, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, May 26—
Queen Mary's Birthday (1897).
11.30 a.m.—Peak Tramways Co's. Meeting.

Noon—Messrs. A.S. Watson & Co's. Annual Meeting.
Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

SUNDAY, May 27—
Whit Sunday.
MONDAY, May 28—
Whit Monday—General Holiday.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT
"China Mail" Office.

is unquestionably the most expensive place in the Far East to live in, for the man on a weekly wage or a moderate monthly salary; and therefore, we say that it behoves the Government to very carefully consider this point when considering any general scheme of taxation. Mr. Bowley agrees that rents here are higher than in England, but it is still more important to remember that they are also higher here than in Shanghai, Singapore, or any other place, we believe, in the Far East.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Cable Communication with Macao is restored.

During the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today 4.21 inches of rain fell. The total since the beginning of the year is still two inches below the average.

We have been asked to state that the draw, on behalf of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund, in connection with the Rifle Match, Hongkong, versus Shanghai, will take place on Friday evening at 6.00 p.m.

At the Shanghai Race Meeting Mr. Morris topped the list of successful owners with 8 firsts and 4 thirds. Mr. R. J. Stewart headed the list of jockeys with 9 firsts and 4 thirds. Mr. John Johnston coming next with 5 firsts, 1 second and 3 thirds.

Another steamer for Norwegian Owners (Messrs. Torp and Weise) was launched at the Potting Yard of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd. and named by Mrs. Fittzen, (wife of the Consul) the *Jan*. The new vessel is a sister-ship of the *Palata*, recently launched by the Company. She is 25ft. 6 in. long by 3ft. 10 in. moulded breadth and 17ft. moulded depth; like the *Palata* she is built to Det Norske Veritas' highest class and has double bottom for water ballast and all modern appliances for handling cargo. All the machinery for the *Jan* and the *Palata*, which consist of one large set of triple expansion surface condensing engines of about 1,200 I. H. P. with two large multiball cylindrical boilers and usual auxiliaries including steam steering gear, steam windlass, steam winches, evaporator, etc., etc., was made in the Company's own workshops. The Company is now hastening the construction of two larger vessels for Norwegian owners.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.

Before Mr. Melbourne's Court to-day a Chinese was charged with stealing a fowl. The accused stated that he wished to sell the chicken to obtain money to go to Macao. It was found that the accused was a returned banished man. Mr. Melbourne imposed a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF COPPER.

A Chinese was fined \$5 by Mr. Melbourne for being in possession of two pieces of copper piping. The accused stated that he had bought the piping, but Mr. Melbourne was not satisfied with this explanation, hence the fine.

The Earl of Stair, who was a prisoner of war in Germany for more than two years and is now in Switzerland, in a letter to the parish minister of Cranton, Midlothian (who is "Paddy" S. Stephen Walker, formerly of the "Kirk" at Singapore), says: "Most of us here who are fit enough have a tremendous longing to get back to the front; most of us would fight with very different feelings to what we had before we were taken, now that we know what utterly incredible brutes we have as enemies."

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

In almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and these recommendations are its never failing quality account for its great popularity. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN HONGKONG.

"DAILY PRESS" PROSECUTED.

At the Magistracy this afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. H. A. Cartwright, Managing Editor of the "Hongkong Daily Press" was charged with that he without lawful authority did publish in the "Hongkong Daily Press" information stating the arrival in the waters of the Colony of two ships, one British and one Japanese, contrary to the Censorship Regulations of 1917, and also did publish information of such a character as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, to wit, the departure from the Colony of an officer in His Majesty's Forces.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared for the defence and Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, for the prosecution. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor stated it had been arranged that no names should be mentioned.

Mr. Wakeman said that the case was very simple. The information had appeared in the paper and witnesses could be brought to prove that the Government and the Military and Naval Authorities considered the offence a very serious one and should be dealt with accordingly.

Mr. Bowley said that before the case went any further he would like to know whether the consent to take this action had been obtained from the Attorney General.

The Crown Solicitor stated that the Attorney General had given the consent required.

Mr. J. M. McIntee, chief clerk of the Steamer Department of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, gave evidence of the ships arriving. In reply to Mr. Bowley witness stated that one of the ships moored to a buoy near the middle of the harbour in the limit of the Naval anchorage.

The Crown Solicitor objected to these questions on the ground that the information was of a military nature.

Mr. Bowley said that if these questions were to be heard in a watertight compartment it would be better to hear the case in camera.

His Worship: Do I understand that you are making an application for the case to be heard in camera?

Mr. Bowley: I do not care how it is heard excepting that I must ask certain questions.

The Crown Solicitor said that if the questions were to be of the nature of what had already been asked he would rather the case was heard in camera.

His Worship: Do you object, Mr. Bowley?

Mr. Bowley said that his client objected, and preferred that the case should be publicly heard.

The Magistrate stated that case should go on and he would stop any questions which he thought should not be made public.

Proceeding, witness stated that there was nothing on a list shown him, a shipping form printed by the "Daily Press," to indicate to whom the ships in question belonged.

An Officer of H.M. Forces stated from the witness box that it is the opinion of the Military authorities that the information published in the paper might be of use to the enemy.

In reply to Mr. Bowley the witness stated that the officer mentioned is well known in the Colony.

The Crown Solicitor objected to further questions of this nature.

Witness admitted that a number of friends of the officer went on board the steamer to say "good-bye," and also that the steamer left the port in daylight. Witness went on board himself.

Was any warning given to the Press concerning "farewell" entertainments given to men leaving the Colony?

The Crown Solicitor objected to this question.

Mr. Bowley put the question in a different form and witness replied that speaking from memory, no warning had been given. He had heard that a warning had been given, but could not say if any had been given during the past two months. He admitted that the departure of Major-General Kelly was published at his request by order of the General himself.

Mr. Bowley: Did you ask the Press not to regard that publication as a precedent?

Witness: There was no question as to a precedent. The publication was made at the General's request. If the departure of any other officers had been mentioned it would have been stopped.

Witness stated that the Garrison Orders were posted up where practically anybody could see them. They were printed at the Garrison press.

Mr. Bowley: There were 15 ships mentioned in the paper on the date named. I take it that the military authorities take no objection to the remaining ships.

The Crown Solicitor objected to the witness replying to the question.

His Worship said that, of course, if the objection were enforced he must stop the question being answered but he thought himself it should be answered.

Mr. Bowley withdrew the question.

Mr. Bowley: Have the instructions contained in that letter (shown) ever been cancelled?

Witness: Not to my knowledge.

Witness stated in reply to Mr. Bowley that the passenger list appeared verbatim in the "Morning Post" and that he had been given to understand that a summons had been taken out against that paper.

Mr. Bowley: Can you tell me why that summons has been abandoned?

Witness: I understand that a letter was received from the *Morning Post* apologising. Consequently the summons was withdrawn.

Mr. Bowley produced cuttings from various papers in other parts of the East containing lists of steamers and asked witness if he noticed that certain of the steamers were bound for the same country. Witness replied that was so.

In reply to the Crown Solicitor witness stated that the information contained in a leading article in the "Daily Press" on the Censorship of March 26th was correct.

Mr. Bowley addressing his Worship said that it is never too late to mend and, if it had occurred to his client that an apology would have met the case an apology would have been tendered.

The publication of the officer's name was accidental. There had been no intention to disclose military secrets and there was no intention in any way to defy the authorities, the Government, or any other person. It was an extremely trivial offence and not, as the Crown Solicitor suggested, a serious matter.

The intended departure of the officer was known several days before he actually left and his departure was publicly notified the day after he left by the authorities themselves. With regard to the mention of the arrival of the ships, in the first instance it was a mere accident and he tendered an apology. With regard to the others, the ships arrived and anchored in the middle of the harbour and lay there for three days. Anybody could see them and could have reported their arrival long before the information appeared in the "Daily Press." He thought that if his Worship let his client off with a caution that would meet the case. His client offered every apology and promised to be more careful in future.

The Crown Solicitor said that the Authorities looked upon the matter as serious and the offence was not trivial as stated by the defence. All the Editors had been warned that the Authorities would regard any such act as serious.

His Worship said that he thought it would have been better if an apology had been forthcoming before the matter had gone so far. He imposed a fine of \$20 on each count, viz. \$40 in all.

BOYCOTTING THE HUN.

MR. HUGH SHARPS LORD KITCHENER'S VIEW.

Mr. John Hodge, M. P., Minister of Labour, speaking at a luncheon given by the Association of Chambers of Commerce in London, said he did not know whether after the fighting was done it would be necessary to enter into an economic war with Germany, but he shared Lord Kitchener's opinion that Germany should be ostracised for the next 50 years. To pay for the war, he continued, greater co-operation between employers and employed was necessary. It was indispensable to reduce or even suppress all superfluous expenditure, and from taxes would be necessary in order to meet the interest on our loans. A decree would be submitted for their approval to prohibit imports which were not indispensable, and to improve our commercial balance.

CONTENTS BILLS.

In the "Daily News" recently some "Contents Bill" lines were recalled, scraps of the Government's prohibition of all contents bills. Here are two from the "Star" in days gone by: "Tear Refusals to Face the Mujik." "Fire on the underground." "Passengers Alight." "A London newspaper's bill." "Murder will out." "Was coincident in York with the trial and sentence of the Beverley murderer." "The Government's bill." "People at Home who look their news from the contents bills—and they were many—are now stated to be buying the papers."

MARINE COURT.

CHARGES AGAINST A CHIEF ENGINEER.

The hearing of the charges brought against W. J. Stokes, formerly Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Phœnix*, was resumed this morning before the Special Court of Enquiry.

The first witness called was Captain N. J. Major, Chief Officer of the s.s. *Manaport*, and formerly master of the s.s. *Phœnix*.

The witness stated that during the period he was captain of the s.s. *Phœnix*, Mr. Stokes was Chief Engineer of the vessel. The witness had found Mr. Stokes to be an efficient and reliable engineer, and witness said that if he were again appointed master of a steamer, he would be quite willing to take Mr. Stokes as Chief Engineer. The s.s. *Phœnix* was a very old ship, about thirty years old, and whilst the witness was captain of the vessel Mr. Stokes had complained of the No. 1 bearing. In the witness's experience he had had occasion to prohibit intoxicants being served aboard the vessel in his command.

Whilst master of the s.s. *Phœnix*, the witness had frequently been addressed as "Mr. Man" by Mr. Stokes. The witness considered this a disrespectful manner of address, but as it was a favourite expression with Mr. Stokes, witness had taken no offence at being so addressed. With regard to supplying water to emigrant passengers, the witness considered it proper for the Chief Engineer to test the water before pumping it on deck. On one occasion he had found it necessary to complain to the Saigon agent that Mr. Stokes was attempting to interfere with his department, only, however, on one occasion. This complaint was the result of the manner in which Mr. Stokes addressed the officers aboard the vessel. Mr. Stokes had a very abrupt manner of address. The witness had taken up the matter with Mr. Stokes and after the latter had apologized, everything was all very happy and comfortable aboard the ship. The witness had been asked to take more cargo in the s.s. *Phœnix* than the vessel was able to safely carry and had refused.

Mr. Shenton (Solicitor for the prosecution) to the witness: You left the vessel, I believe, because you couldn't see eye to eye with the owners?

Witness: I beg your pardon, I resigned.

Evidence was then given by Dr. L. Arculli, formerly surgeon of the s.s. *Phœnix*. Dr. Arculli stated that on the morning of April 9th, whilst he was breakfasting with Captain de la Sala in the dining saloon of the s.s. *Phœnix*, Mr. Stokes entered the saloon with a glass of water that was brown and turbid in colour. The Chief Engineer showed the water to the doctor and the witness pronounced it unfit for drinking purposes. Captain de la Sala then instructed Mr. Stokes to pump again. Mr. Stokes did so and about an hour later brought a second glass of water to the doctor. After testing the second glass of water the witness pronounced it quite wholesome.

Mr. Pollock, K.C.: In testing the water did you merely taste it and then spit it out?

Witness: No, I drank it.

Mr. Pollock: In testing wine it is usual to merely taste it and then spit it out, is it not?

Witness: I really don't know. I am a teetotaler. (Laughter.)

Captain E. Conway, formerly Chief Officer of the s.s. *Phœnix*, deposed that during the night of April 20th, whilst he was asleep in his cabin aboard the s.s. *Phœnix*, he was awakened by a shock and felt the ship's engines stop. He quickly arose and went out on deck believing that the vessel had struck something. There was, however, no immediate danger. Later, Mr. Stokes was "kicked" for bringing up the ship without first notifying Captain de la Sala, and the witness, in his capacity as Chief Officer, signed the log book as a witness to the logging.

This witness further stated that during a voyage from Singapore, he had, on two different occasions, seen Mr. Stokes carrying samples of dry water about the deck in such a manner as was likely

to cause serious trouble amongst the emigrant coolies aboard the steamer. The witness could not understand the Chief Engineer's object in purloining the dry water. Only on one occasion had the witness seen Mr. Stokes act in a disrespectful manner toward Captain de la Sala. The witness had no complaint whatever to make regarding his treatment by Captain de la Sala.

Li Yuen, one of the partners of the Wo Fat Sing, then testified that on March 30th, whilst aboard the s.s. *Phœnix* as a representative of his firm, he had asked Captain de la Sala in Mr. Stokes's presence whether or not he (Captain de la Sala) could take any more cargo aboard the vessel. Mr. Stokes then informed Captain de la Sala that if another pound of cargo came aboard, he (Mr. Stokes) and his men would go over the side. Mr. Stokes then asked the witness why, when he (the witness) wanted favours done, he never paid him? Mr. Stokes added that he was not paid for two nights' overtime and said he wanted to know why the witness did not pay him. Captain de la Sala then intervened and told Mr. Stokes that he should not talk to the witness in that manner. Mr. Stokes replied to Captain de la Sala, "My hide is just as good as yours," and then repeated that if another pound of cargo came aboard the ship he and his men would go over the side.

Mr. Pollock (to the witness): As freight rates are very high just now, your firm would naturally want to load as much cargo as possible aboard its vessels?

Witness: As freight rates are very high just now we are careful not to put our ships in danger, as they are not insured.

Mr. Pollock: Don't you rather think it would be a nice little gamble, Mr. L?

Witness: No, I do not.

The next witness was Captain Edward J. Spinks, formerly master of the s.s. *Phœnix*. Captain Spinks stated that whilst he was captain of the s.s. *Phœnix*, Mr. Stokes was Chief Engineer aboard the vessel. During a trip from Saigon the s.s. *Phœnix* ran into a storm and broke a steam pipe. The witness sent a message to the Chief Engineer and asked if it were possible for him to fix the pipe before the steamer's arrival in Hongkong.

In reply to the message Mr. Stokes appeared on the bridge and in an injured and dignified manner asked the witness what he meant by asking if it were possible. He then added, "Certainly, it is possible." The witness then explained to Mr. Stokes that the wording of the message was "just a phrase" and the latter then went below. Shortly after the conversation the ship's engines stopped. In reply to the witness's summons the Chief Engineer said that his first duty was to his engines. The witness then took Mr. Stokes into his (the witness's) cabin and in the presence of the Chief Officer had a serious talk with him. The witness told Mr. Stokes that he (Mr. Stokes) had the reputation of trying to run every ship he had ever been Chief Engineer of and was always having trouble with the captain of his vessel. The witness then informed Mr. Stokes that he could not run the s.s. *Phœnix* whilst the witness was her master. The witness, however, did not log the Chief Engineer, but warned him against repeating the offence.

Commander Beckwith then adjourned the case until 10.30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

Calcutta, April 21.—A special wheat forecast, issued to-day, shows that the total area reported is 22,993,000 acres, as against 23,114,000 and the yield is estimated at 8,229,000 tons, as against 8,501,000 at the same time last year.

The estimates show an increase of 17 per cent. as compared with the final estimate of last year. Wheat freights increased 94 per cent. on the United States (Atlantic ports) and 64 per cent. from India.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back, the best way to get relief is to use Chamberlain's Pain-Balm. It is a sure remedy for all kinds of backache, rheumatism, and other ailments. It is sold by all chemists and druggists.

Then, if you have a lame back, you will find that Chamberlain's Pain-Balm is the best remedy for it. It is sold by all chemists and druggists.

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To-day's Advertisements

KONINKLYKE PARFETVAANT MID.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JACOB"

Having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. where and from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 23rd May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 23rd May, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents.

Hongkong, May 17, 1917. 1904

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship

"TIBODAS"

Having arrived from the above port, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. where and from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 24th May, 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 23rd May, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Head Office.

Hongkong, May 17, 1917. 1905

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

TO LET.

A SHEAL, No. 119 The Peak, newly done up.

Apply—CHATER & MOY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, May 5, 1917. 1971

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, Ready for occupation.

Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Voeux Road.

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TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 56,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1678

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars, Apply to—

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1678

Temperature.

Hongkong, May 17, 1917.

Rainfall 9 A.M. 29.97

Do 1 P.M. 29.24

Do 4 P.M. 29.22

Do 7 P.M. 29.22

Do 10 P.M. 29.22

Do 1 P.M. 29.22

Do 4 P.M. 29.22

Do 7 P.M. 29.22

Do 10 P.M. 29.22

Do 1 P.M. 29.22

Do 4 P.M. 29.22

Do 7 P.M. 29.22

Do 10 P.M. 29.22

Do 1 P.M. 29.22

Do 4 P.M. 29.22

Do 7 P.M. 29.22

Do 10 P.M. 29.22

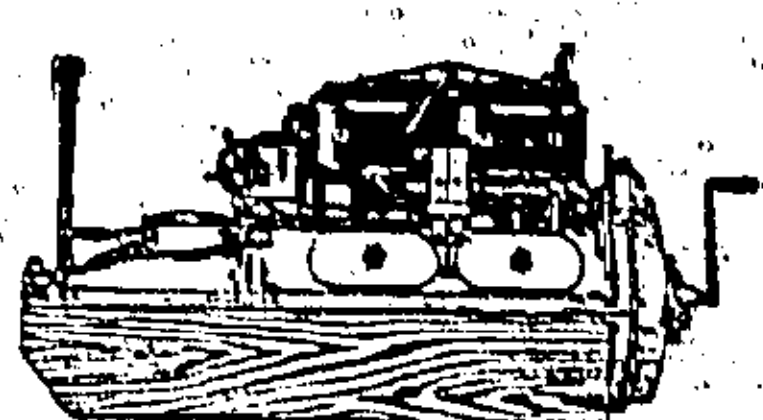
Do 1 P.M. 29.22

Do 4 P.M. 29.22

Do 7 P.M. 29.22

Do 10 P.M. 29.22

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Largest Stock of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Marine Motors in Hongkong. "Everything for Motoring."

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ORIENTAL PRODUCE

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The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1907

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(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and the suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate callings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s. or larger advertisements from 2s.

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Hongkong, May 17, 1917.

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Creditor, 4 months sight ... 3/4 1/16

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Creditor, 4 months sight ... 3/4 1/16

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On Bombay—

On demand ... 3/4 1/16

On Calcutta—

On demand ... 3/4 1/16

On Singapore—

On demand ... 3/4 1/16

On Manila—

On demand ... 3/4 1/16

On Shanghai—

On demand ... 3/4 1/16

On Yokohama—

On demand ... 3/4 1/16

On Hankow—

On demand ... 3/4 1/16

On Tientsin—

On demand ... 3/4 1/16

On Peking—

On demand ... 3/4 1/16

On Harbin—

On demand ... 3/4 1/16

On Vladivostok—

On demand ... 3/4 1/16

On Port Arthur—

On demand ... 3/4 1/16

On Dairen—

On demand ... 3/4 1/16

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming

Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest route.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

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For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

BURNING ITCHING ECZEMA ON LIMB

Awful at Times. Started With Small Pimple. Getting Larger.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"I had eczema on the calf of my left limb which started with a small pimple. It was of a wet nature and it irritated something awful. The burning and itching was awful at times and the water that came out would make the linen and clothing look as if they had been starched. The place got to be about the size of the palm of my hand and it kept on getting larger."

"I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised so I sent for a sample. I found it was doing me good so I purchased more, and in the week it was completely healed." (Signed) H. F. Fawcett, 6, Hurst Road, Belvedere, Kent, Eng., July 25, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. (Step to Cuticura and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for sample: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charleshouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

L-In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 35 "

Three hours ... 70 "

Six hours ... 100 "

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II-Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.60 cents.

Three hours ... 1.80 "

Six hours ... 3.00 "

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) ... 5.00 "

III-In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour ... 0.25 0.40

One hour ... 0.30 0.60

Two hours ... 0.50 0.80

Three hours ... 0.70 1.00

Six hours ... 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) ... 1.50 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I-In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 3 cents.

Half hour ... 10 "

One hour ... 15 "

Two hours ... 25 "

Three hours ... 35 "

Every subsequent hour ... 10 "

Note—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II-In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents.

Half hour ... 10 "

One hour ... 15 "

Two hours ... 25 "

Every subsequent hour ... 10 "

III-Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the driver carries the journey to take longer than —

To 4th mile—

single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.

return ... 1.00 ... 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—

single ... 1.00 ... 2 hours.

return ... 1.50 ... 4 hours.

Beyond 6th to 9th mile—

single ... 1.15 ... 2 1/2 hours.

return ... 1.75 ... 5 hours.

Beyond 9th to 11th mile—